

FIG. 1

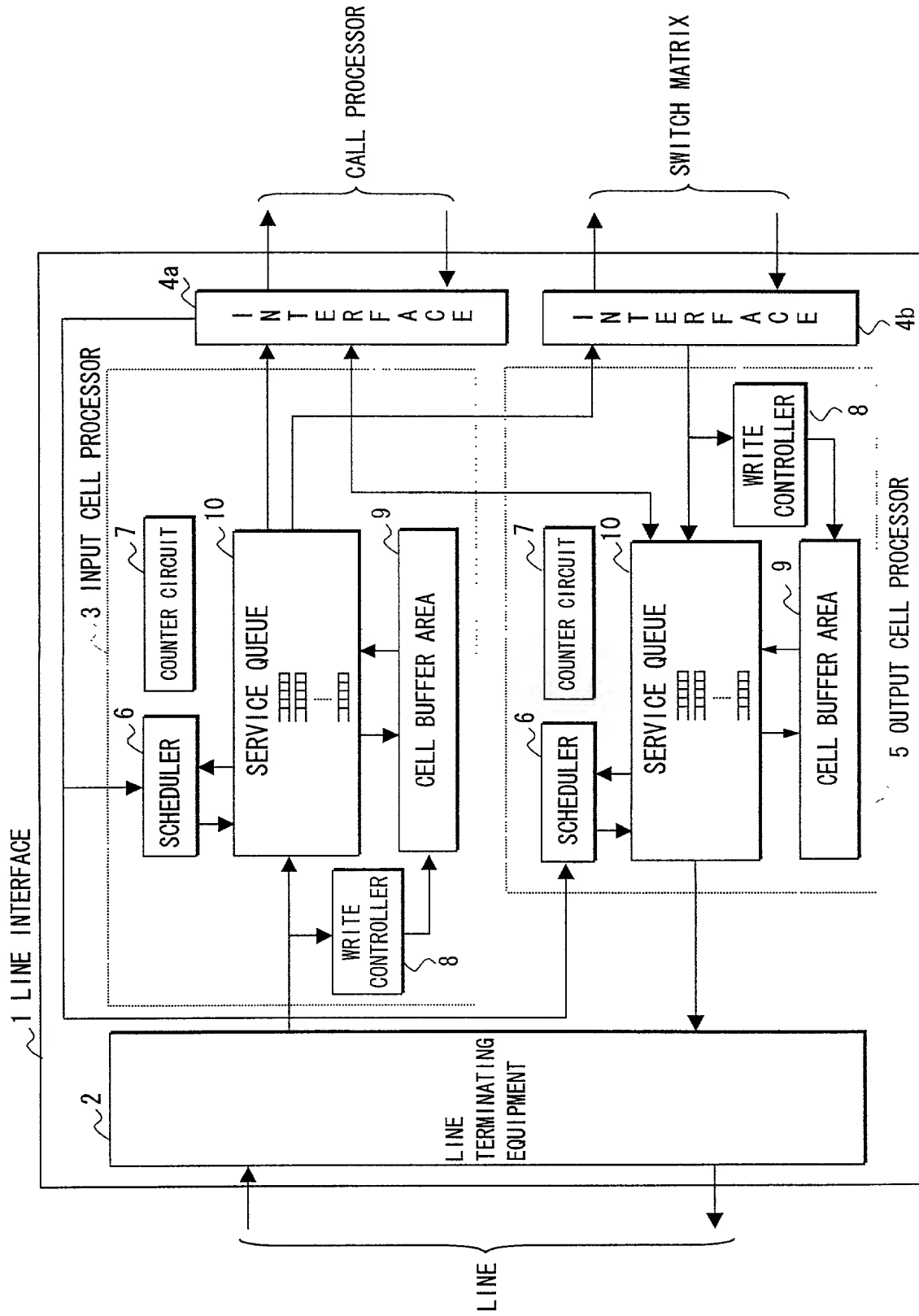


FIG. 2

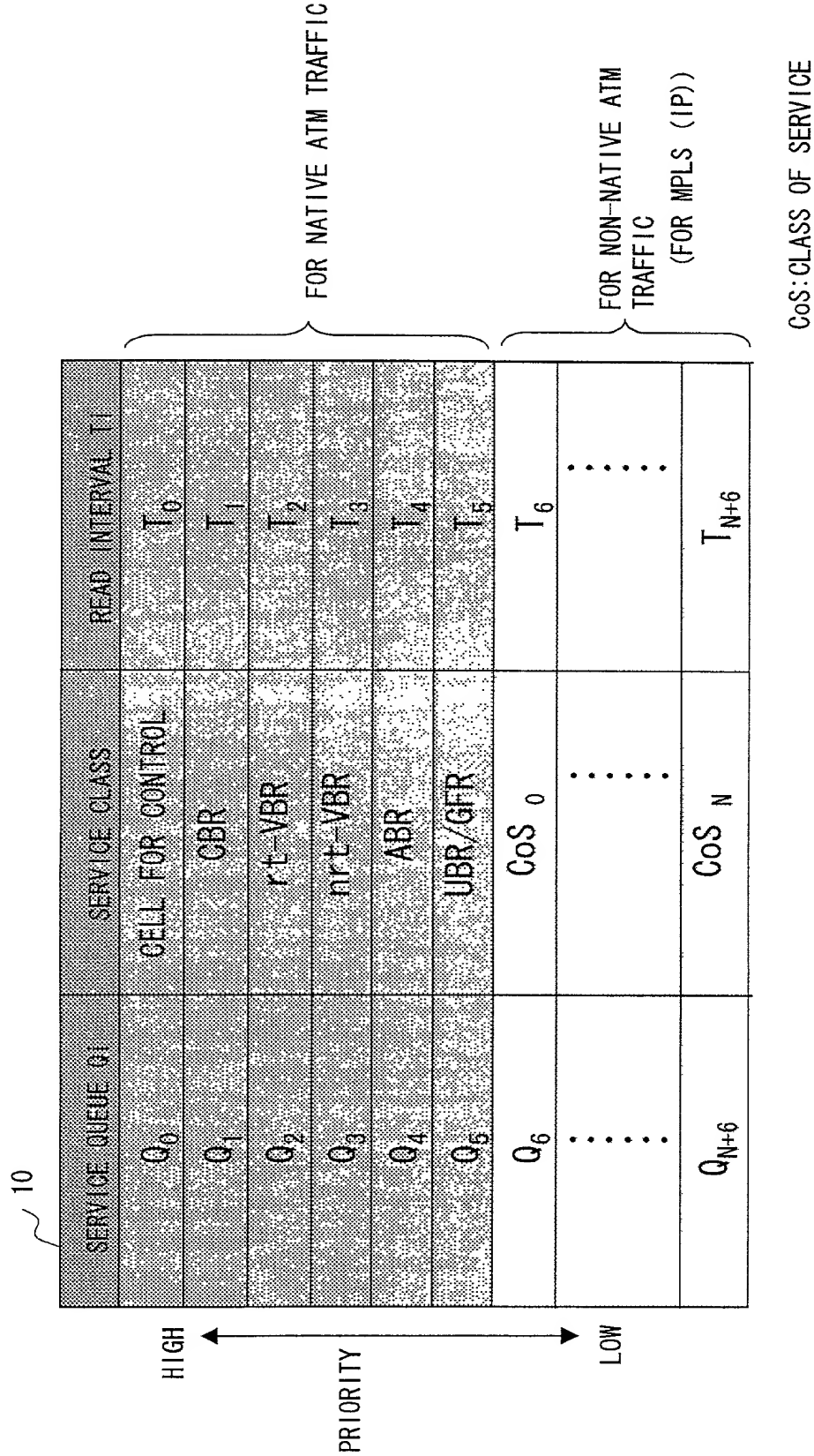


FIG. 3

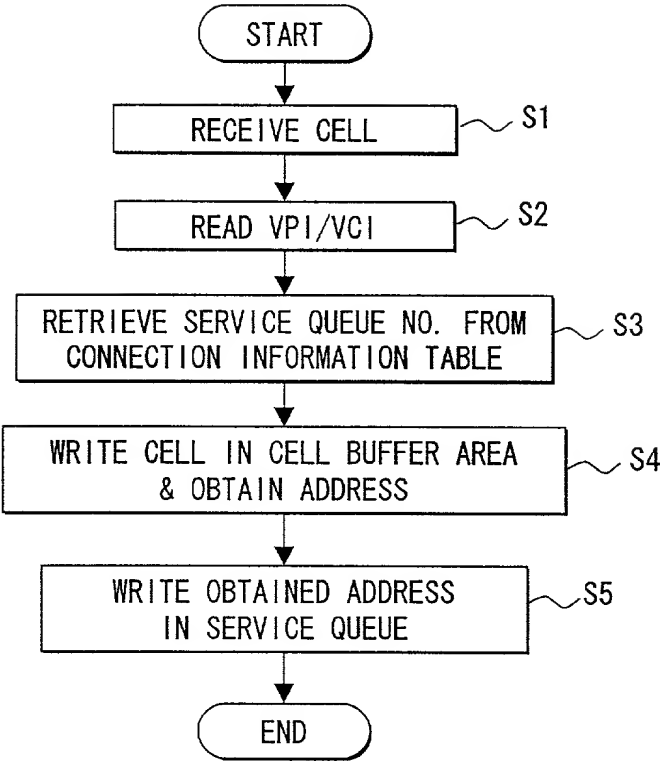
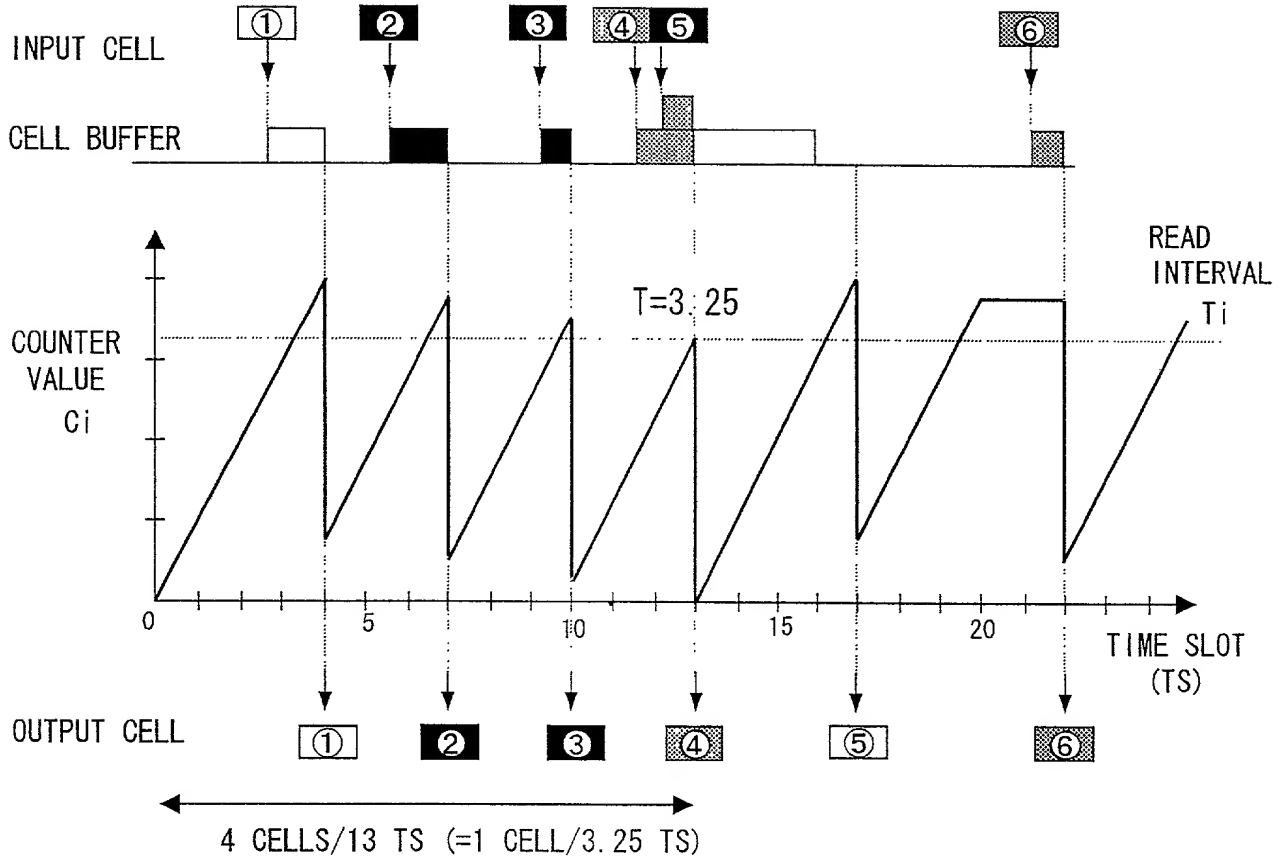


FIG. 4

ENTRY NO.	VPI	VC1	SERVICE QUEUE NO.
0	15	13	Q ₄
1	21	19	Q ₆
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG. 5



Qi: EACH SERVICE CLASS QUEUE
 Ci: READ COUNTER VALUE
 Ti: READ INTERVAL
 OVERRIDE: READ MODE OF CELL FROM
 OTHER QUEUE DURING NO-LOAD

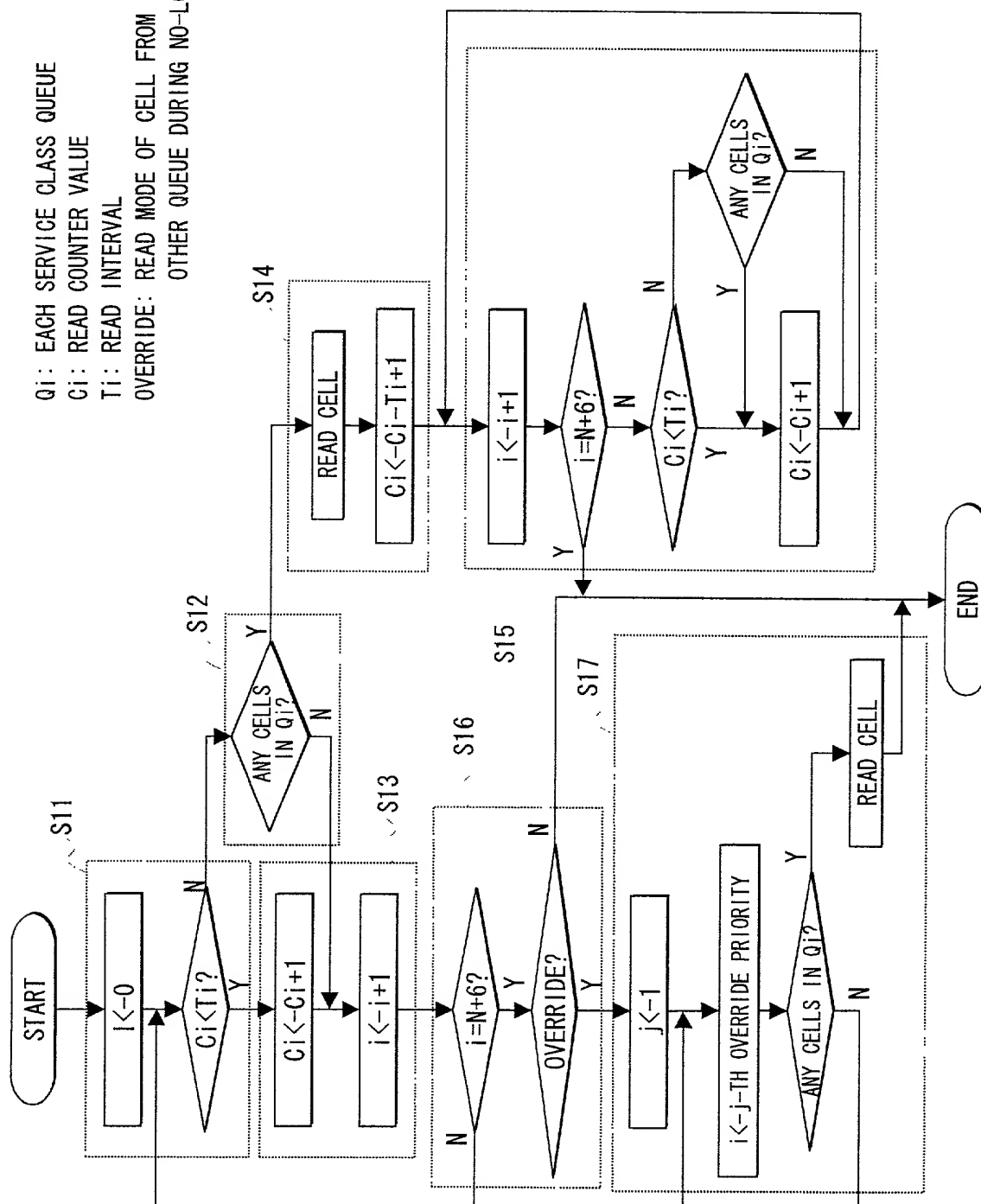


FIG. 7

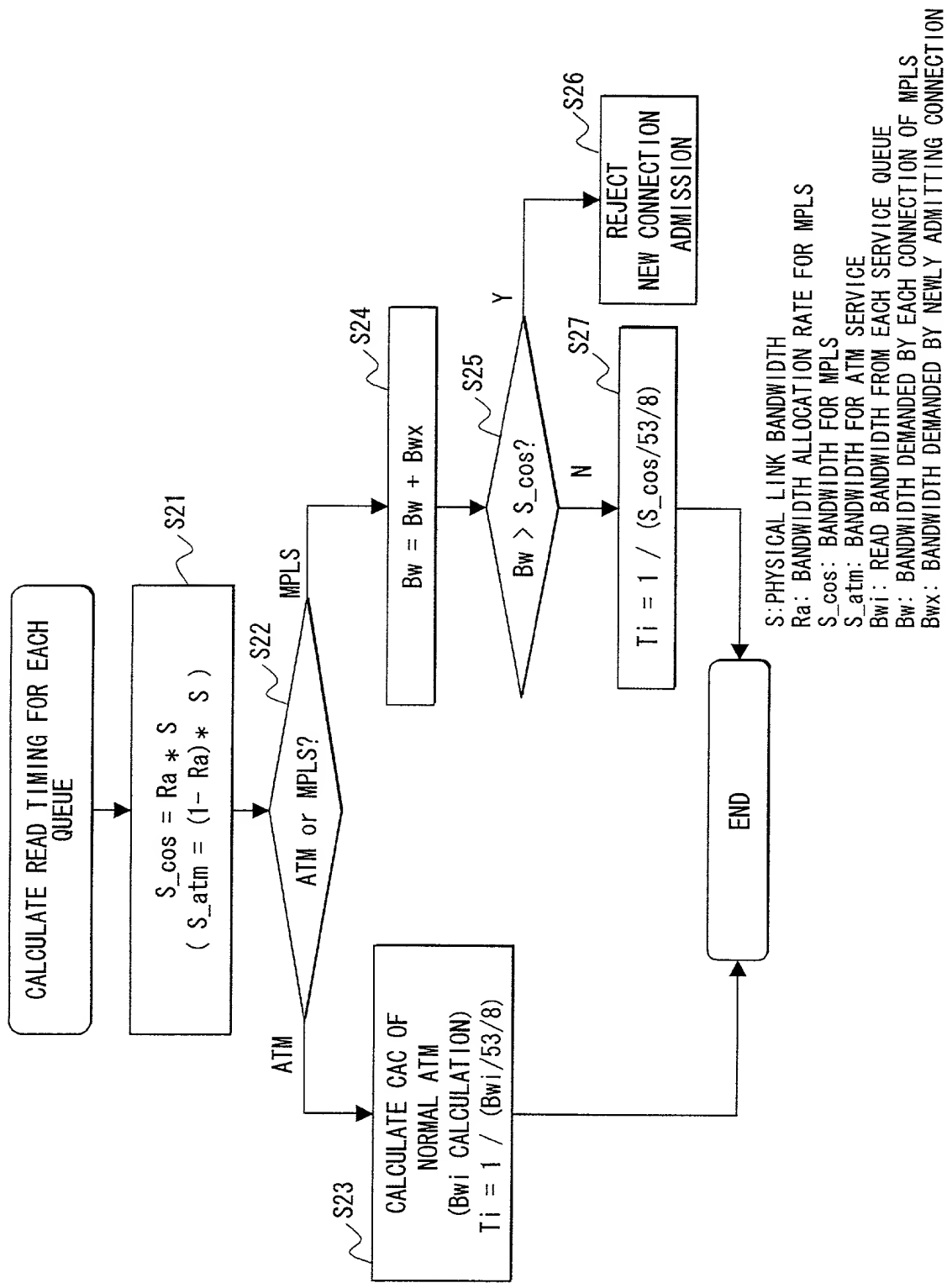


Figure 8 shows the bandwidth allocation for ATM and MPLS traffic. The total bandwidth is 150 Mbps. The allocation is as follows:

FIG. 8

BANDWIDTH FOR ATM : 50%
(= 75Mbps = 150Mbps * 0.5)

BANDWIDTH FOR MPLS : 50%
(=75Mbps = 150Mbps * 0.5)

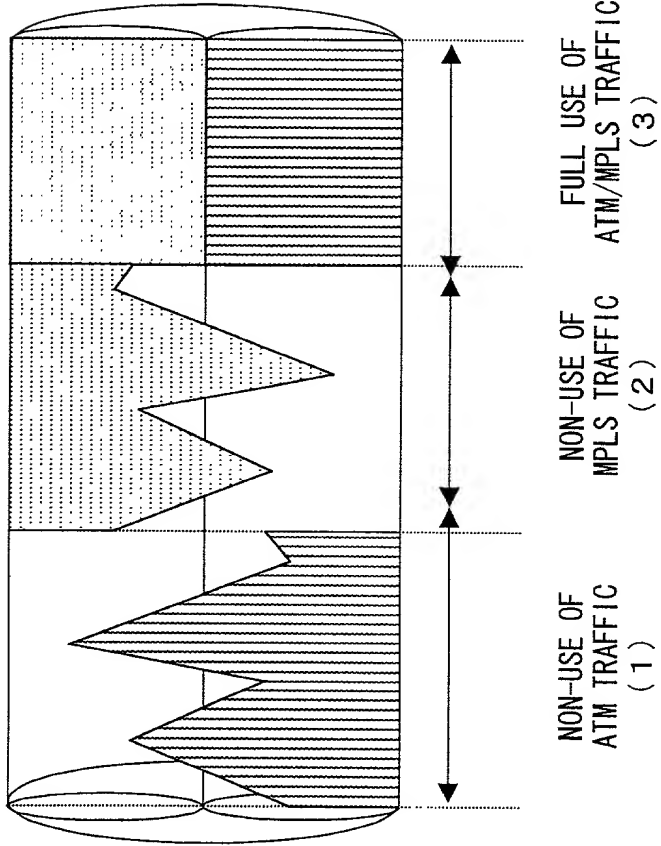
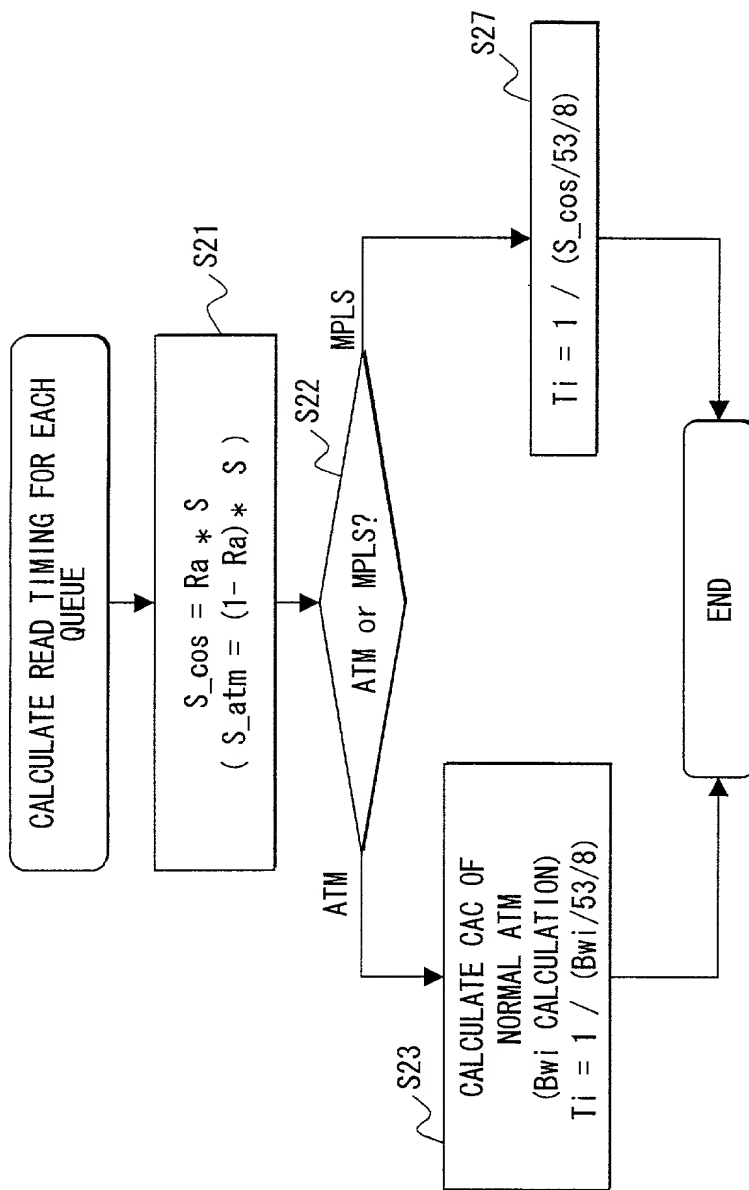
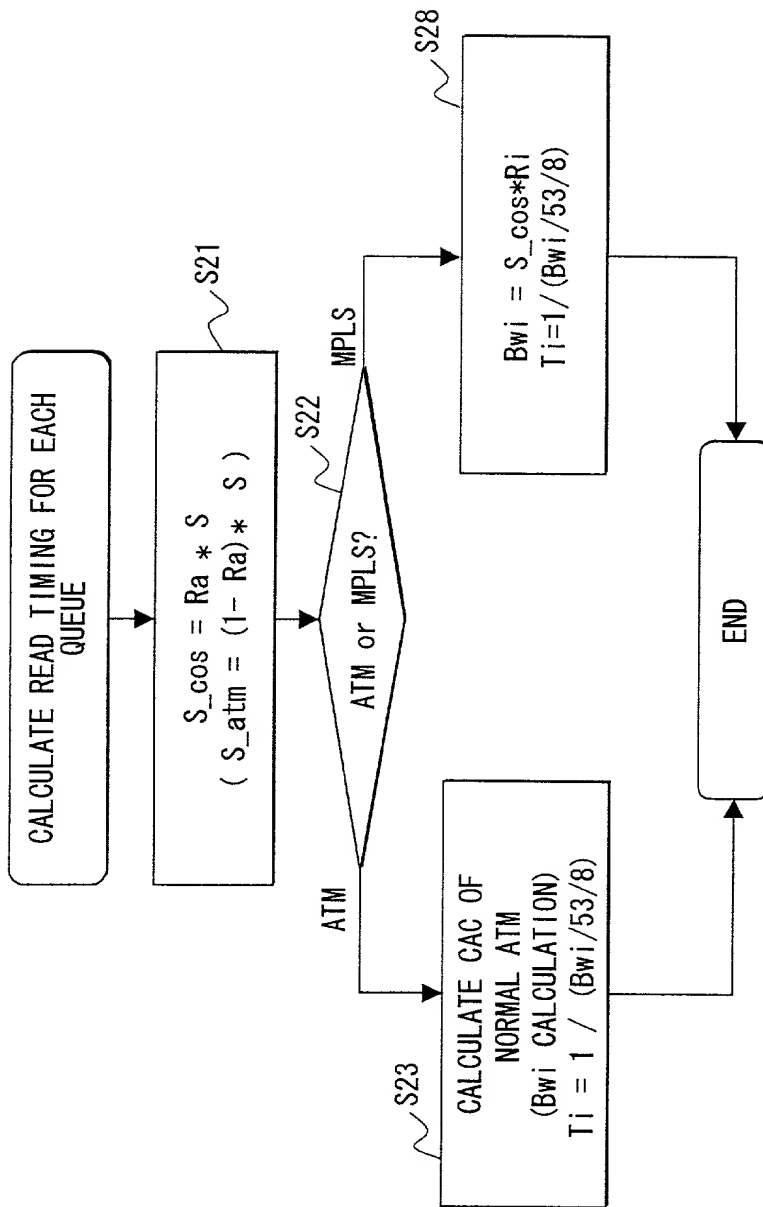


FIG. 9



S: PHYSICAL LINK BANDWIDTH
 Ra: BANDWIDTH ALLOCATION RATE FOR MPLS
 S_cos: BANDWIDTH FOR MPLS
 S_atm: BANDWIDTH FOR ATM SERVICE
 Bwi: READ BANDWIDTH FROM EACH SERVICE QUEUE
 Bw: BANDWIDTH DEMANDED BY EACH CONNECTION OF MPLS
 Bwx: BANDWIDTH DEMANDED BY NEWLY ADMITTING CONNECTION

FIG. 10



S: PHYSICAL LINK BANDWIDTH
 Ra: BANDWIDTH ALLOCATION RATE FOR MPLS
 S_cos: BANDWIDTH FOR MPLS
 S_atm: BANDWIDTH FOR ATM SERVICE
 Bwi: READ BANDWIDTH FROM EACH SERVICE QUEUE
 Ri: BANDWIDTH ALLOCATION RATE FOR PRIORITY i

FIG. 11 is a diagram illustrating the bandwidth allocation for ATM and MPLS traffic in a network. The diagram shows two cylindrical segments representing network bandwidth. The left segment is divided into three parts: (1) Non-use of ATM traffic, (2) Non-use of MPLS traffic, and (3) Full use of ATM/MPLS traffic. The right segment is divided into five parts: (1) Non-use of ATM traffic, (2) Non-use of MPLS traffic, (3) Full use of ATM/MPLS traffic, (4) Non-use of MPLS high priority class, and (5) MPLS high priority class under congestion. An arrow points from the left segment to the right segment, indicating a transition or comparison. The diagram also includes calculations for bandwidth allocation based on ATM and MPLS traffic percentages and a total bandwidth of 150 Mbps.

FIG. 11

BANDWIDTH FOR
ATM : 50%
(= 75Mbps =
150Mbps * 0.5)
BANDWIDTH FOR
MPLS : 50%
(= 75Mbps =
150Mbps * 0.5)

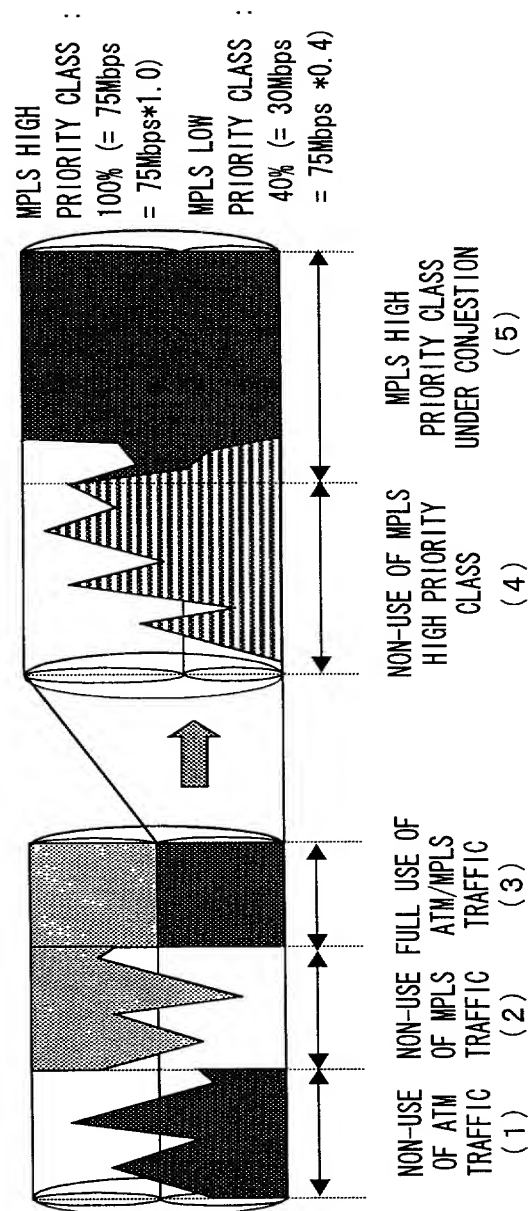


FIG. 12

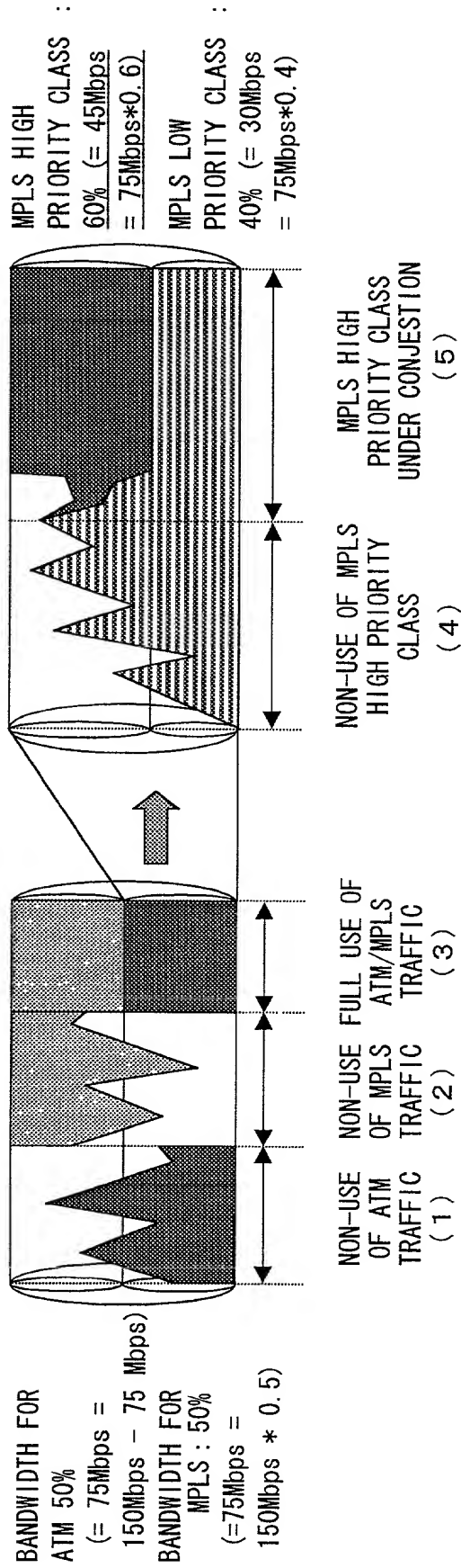
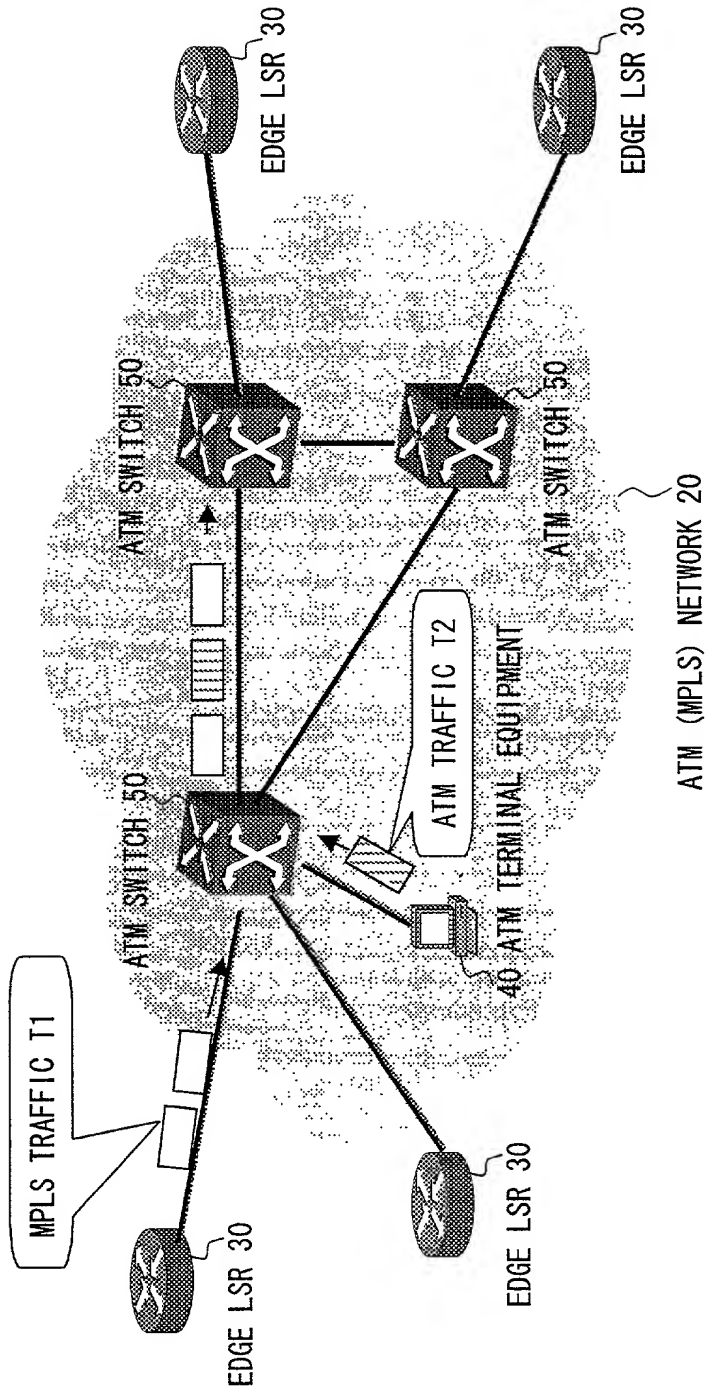


FIG. 13



LSR: LABEL SWITCHING ROUTER

FIG. 14

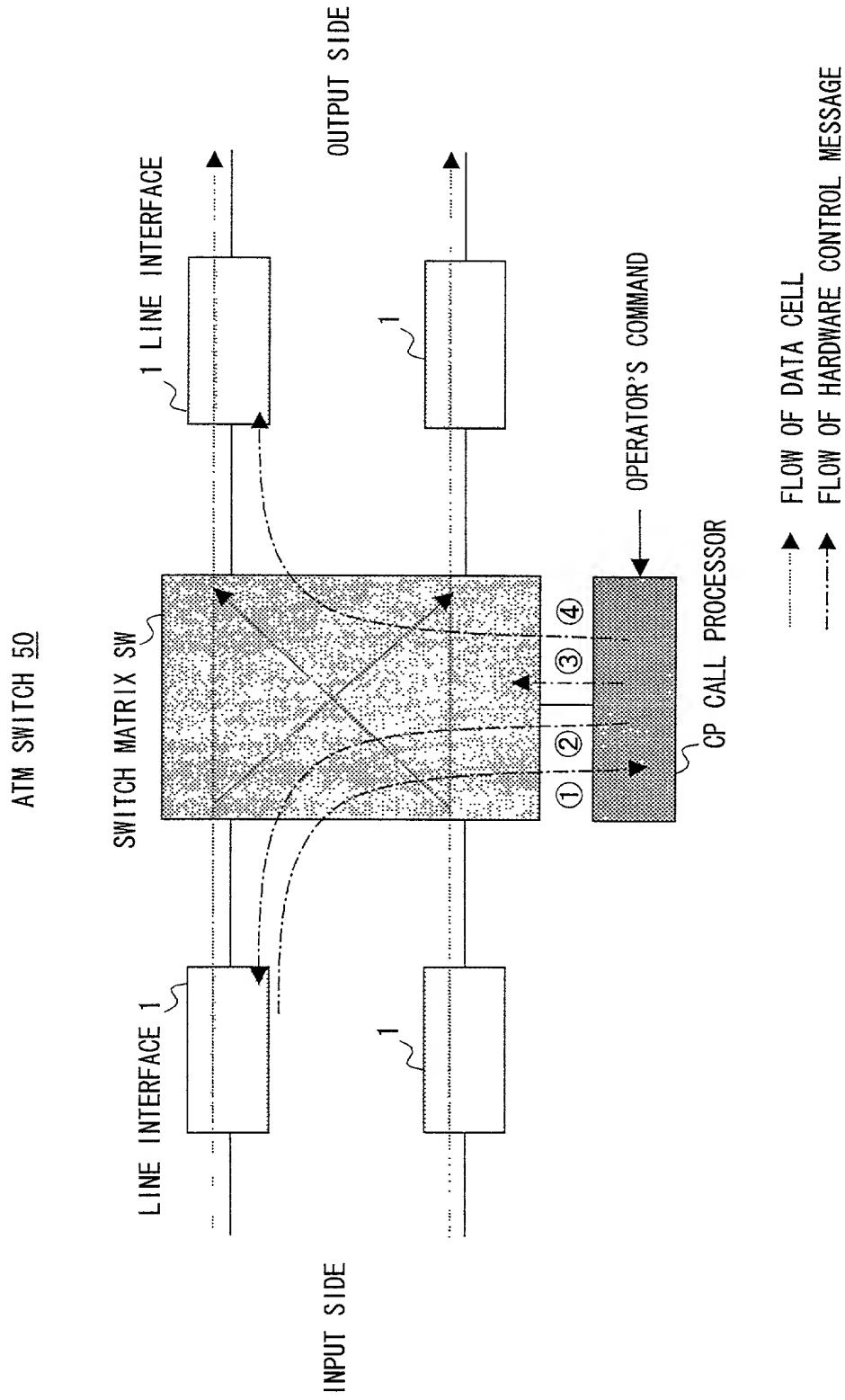


FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of a network architecture. The diagram shows a central cloud labeled "ATM NETWORK 20 (MPLS)". To the left of the cloud is a box labeled "IP" containing "TOS" and "CoS". An arrow points from this box to the cloud. To the right of the cloud is a box labeled "MPLS" containing "CoS". An arrow points from the cloud to this box. The cloud is connected to two "EDGE-LSR 30" nodes, one on the left and one on the right. Each "EDGE-LSR 30" node is connected to an "IP NETWORK" (represented by a cloud icon). The "EDGE-LSR 30" nodes are also connected to an "ATM SWITCH 50" node, which is connected to the "ATM NETWORK 20 (MPLS)". The "ATM SWITCH 50" node is connected to the "EDGE-LSR 30" nodes via "CoS 1" and "CoS 2" labels. The "ATM NETWORK 20 (MPLS)" is also connected to the "EDGE-LSR 30" nodes via "CoS 1" and "CoS 2" labels.

FIG. 15

